UNESCO SOURCES

No 43 - DECEMBER 1992

# DUBROVNIK: PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER AGAIN

*Readers, we have reserved this page for your comments, suggestions and criticisms. Consider it yours !*

## A FLOOD OF MEMORIES

*Vulcain Malgorn*
*Ethnologist*
*Issoire, France*

SOURCES' remarkable issue on "The Fragile World of Islands" brought back a flood of memories surging up from my distant island origins.

I remember this special island where some 30 years ago there were only 30 automobiles. Today, about 200 are on the roads, plus tourist buses and utilitarian vehicles, garbage trucks, etc. Not so long ago, the major attraction, in the summer, was the arrival of the steamer from the continent. When the weather was stormy, the three to four-hour trip could be horrendous for both passengers and merchandise. Today, several boats make as many as four or five crossings each day bringing hundreds of tourists.

So much the better for the islanders, who are less isolated. So much the worse for nature, the moors and beaches, littered with all kinds of trash scattered about by the wind.

The now prosperous shopkeepers are happy to have improved their once spartan lives. But families used to raise vegetables and animals for home consumption, a fare not particularly varied perhaps, but always fresh, healthy and full of taste. Today, they can choose from a wide range of industrially standarized products.

We can only hope that this "progress" will be contained within acceptable limits and that a harmonious balance can be found which respects both modernity and nature.

## FOR THE SAKE OF ACCURACY

*Kjell Linder*
*Paris, France*

For the sake of accuracy, onchocerciasis refers to river blindness. Ist is not elephantiasis, as mentioned in your article on "Africa's Communicators" in your October issue (No. 41).

## ENERGY OPTIONS

*Prof. Alois G. Englander*
*Secretary General,*
*World Congress Alternatives and Environment*
*Vienna, Austria*

I read in Sources No. 35 the complaint of M. Pavel Erban that I attacked him unduly for his utterance that in Czechoslovakia "our only options are gas and nuclear energy". (No. 33 ).

I am sorry that he feels attacked, but there are other options, like for instance the re-opening of small hydroelectric plants, that have been closed in Czechoslovakia and whose capacity to produce electicity equals the output of one block of the atomic power station in Temelin. If these plants were modernized, they could even produce much more electricity.

Secondly, I don't think that the existing possibilities for large hydroelectric plants in Czechoslovkia have all been used.

And thirdly, the problem of Czechoslovakia is not to produce more electricity, but to reduce the inefficient way it is being generated there (about 30% less effective than in western countries) and the use of electricity that is equally inefficient, not to speak of possible savings and renewable solar energies, etc.

## AN EXCELLENT, OVERALL VIEW

*Elisabeth des Portes*
*Secretary General*
*ICOM*
*Paris, France*

Congratulations for your issue on Museums (No. 40). You have succeeded in providing an excellent, overall view which is both lively and well-focused.

I am also very happy that the role of ICOM comes through so well and that our collaboration with UNESCO is thus highlighted.

**UNESCO**

**POSITION VACANT**

Directing a multi-media team, the **Director of the Office of Public Information**, will be responsible for increasing awareness and understanding of the objectives and activities of UNESCO, for devising and implementing short term and long term plans for this purpose, and for advising the Director-General on public relations matters.

**PROFILE**

- A University degree, preferably in the field of communication and/or public relations;
- A minimum of 15 years of professional experience, five of them in a high-level executive position, in the media and/or in institutional communication, and/or in public relations, and preferably some experience in international relations also;
- Solid experience in management and in leading a multi-media team;
- Excellent knowledge of French and English and, if possible, good knowledge of a third language (Spanish, Arabic, Russian or Chinese).

**NET ANNUAL SALARY**

Approximately US$100,000 plus allowances, exempt from all direct taxation.

A detailed CV with photograph should be sent to:
UNESCO, Chief, Human Resources Development
7, Place de Fontenoy 75352 PARIS 07-SP FRANCE
Not later than December 31, 1992.

# "PREMIERES"

The ELF Foundation, endowed by the French petroleum group of the same name, has joined with UNESCO for the construction of two Education for All centres in Venezuela. Justifiying its decision, the Foundation cited: the quality of the project presented by the Organization, the efficiency with which it was launched, and the "value added" from a partnership with an "internationally known" organization whose objectives are very close to its own.

Several days later, the Banco Santander (Spain) signed a "cooperative agreement" for a "sociological study" to be carried out "under the direction of UNESCO" at a cost of $500,000, on the "Quality of Life in European cities". Reasons given: an assurance that "the job would be well done" and "a guarantee for all those participating."

As of this fall, 24 major Ibero-American newspapers, with support from the Spanish airlines, Iberia ($500,000), and UNESCO, are publishing, in a monthly supplement, a complete work by a major writer of the region.

Last March, the Foundation Caixa of Barcelona (Spain), Kodak, the French photo agency Gamma, France Telecom and UNESCO joined together to create an "interactive phototheque" of World Heritage sites, at a cost of several tens of millions of francs.

The precursor, the Foundation BMW France, which has launched with UNESCO, and will continue to support international projects involving sport and architecture, invokes the "heightened visibility" and the international facilities which stem from this type of association.

For UNESCO, the experience is new, in the sense that these operations no longer reflect patronage but partnership. They prove that the "private sector" - which reputably will do all it can to avoid wasting money - considers UNESCO's action useful and efficient.

Beyond these "premieres", they reveal two convergent overtures. In the first place, the enterprises, business or industrial concerns, are looking for ways to play a new human, ecological and cultural role with responsibility in "critical areas not encountered in their usual industrial activities," (the President of ELF).

Secondly, UNESCO, in the execution of its programmes, thus without compromising its ethic, seeks to open up to "civil society" of which the collaborating enterprises obviously form an essential part. The Organization's financial difficulties are another incentive, and perhaps just as important is a willingness on UNESCO's part to adopt more "enterprising" methods itself.

**René LEFORT**

Over 70 per cent of the city has been damaged.

Education, part of a large system.

"Towards responsible participation".

Cover photo :
© Milfowka Mojes

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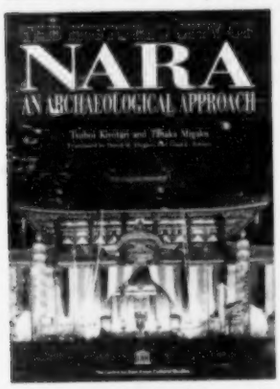
## BOOKS

### THE HISTORIC CITY OF NARA: An Archaeological Approach

Japan's first centralized state was formed in Yamato province - present-day Nara Prefecture. That first state developed a flourishing culture, absorbing many of the best elements from the more advanced continental civilizations, and reaching its peak between A.D.710-784 while the capital was located in what is now Nara City. Many of the splendours of that ancient capital may still be seen today. The Nara period was characterized by state-supported Buddhism and state-managed Buddhist temples within the capital. Even after the capital was moved north to the city of Heian (present-day Kyoto), Nara remained the city of the two great Buddhist temples, Kofukuji and Todaiji, the latter housing the world's largest gilt bronze figure of a Buddha. In the course of time, Nara grew into a centre of religious art and commerce. Since the Meiji Resto-




ration in 1868, it has become the seat of local government for Nara Prefecture, while continuing to attract tourists as one of the most charming historic sites in Japan. This book narrates the story of Nara in its heyday as Japan's ancient capital through archaeological excavations carried out since 1959.

● ***The Historic City of Nara: an archaeological approach***, *by Tsuboi Kiyotari & Tanaka Migaku, UNESCO/The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies, 1992, maps, photos, diagrams, 179 pp., 135 FF.*

## PERIODICALS

### NATURE & RESOURCES

**Environmental awareness building.**
The children at the co-operative day care centre in Mexico City shown on the cover of the current issue of *Nature & Resources*

(Vol. 28, No. 2, 1992), are getting a headstart on increasing their environmental awareness, thanks, in part, to the global consciousness that inspired the painter of the mural in the classroom. As the following articles (from Thailand, Kenya, Peru, Malaysia and Brazil) show, however, decisions affecting the future of such children are now being made by adults who appear, at best, to be unconscious of the long-term effects of their acts. This underscores the growing need around the world for independent analysis and communication of information in the field of sustainable development, ranging from much better control of the advertising industry to greater influence with regulatory and planning agencies.

### THE UNESCO COURIER

**The Competitive World of Sport.**
Sport has become a universal language, as a leisure activity, a way of achieving physical fitness or competing against oneself. But what of the increasing importance of top-flight competition - to the detriment of sport as a form of play and a means of education? In fact, excessive commercialization, outbreaks of fanaticism and chauvinism, etc. are seen by some as reasons to condemn sport outright. The December *Courier* explores various aspects of competitive sport, including its positive side in providing: unique opportunities for personal achievement; magnificent training in community spirit; and a civilized form of confrontation, based on a unique ideal in which an attempt to outperform others is expressed through complete respect for rules which are the same for all. "For UNESCO," the editorial concludes *"Sport will continue to be a way of bringing people together as long as it remains the 'school of nobility' which Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern Olympics, saw as its prime vocation"*. This issue also contains an interview with Argentine tango singer, Susana Rinaldi, recently named a UNESCO goodwill ambassador.

### MUSEUM

**Ethnographic & Open-Air Museums.** When visiting an ethnographic museum or an open-air museum, one often has the sense that such institutions are not only *about* everyday people, but are also *for* them. And this issue (No. 175, 3/1992) goes on to tell how vernacular culture is gaining ever greater recognition of its own value and dignity due in good part to the buoyancy and consequent popularity of these museums. *Museum* explains how ethnographic and open-air museums are facing important problems of today, including those with political and human rights implications, while,

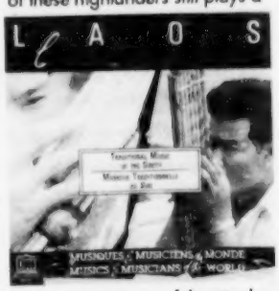
*Cover photo: State Historical, Architectural and Ethnographic Museum-Park of Kizhi (Russia). Aerial view with the Preobazhenskaya Church (1714) and bell tower (1874) on front cover and the Pokrovskaya Church (c 1764) on back cover. Photo © ICOMOS.*

at the same time, attempting to preserve and display the relics of the past. Articles look at colonial museums, the museography of craft techniques in Mexico, folk museums in Northern Ireland, other examples in France, Austria, Russia, Denmark, and from Sweden, a history of the original *Skansen*, opened in Stockholm in 1891, traced by its present director, Eva Nordenson.

## RECORDS

### LAOS
### Traditional Music of the South

Southern Laos has preserved significant traces of the diverse cultures that have been absorbed by the population. Some of the most important were left by the Mon-Khmer culture, including that of the high plateaux, and the music of these highlanders still plays a




large part in some of the rituals of the old kingdom of Champassak. The characteristic instrument played is the *khène*, a mouth-organ consisting of seven (or eight) pairs of bamboo tubes mounted in a wooden chamber which functions as air reservoir and blowing device. The *khène* can be played as a solo instrument or to accompany voices at weddings. Its most important roles, however, are the accompaniment of courtship songs and the function it fulfils at magic ceremonies. This recording presents an example of each of these forms, executed by the finest Lao musicians.

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# A MORE OPEN CHINA HOSTS YOUTH NGOs

There was a good deal of turbulence at the meeting, but the Chinese hosts handled the situation with skill, and no little patience, as when, for instance, translators had to work overtime during stormy sessions that dragged on into the night.

LI YAPING IN BEIJING
(Photo UNESCO/ B. Werther).

*"A More Open China Awaits the 2000 Olympics"* announced the big red banner at Beijing airport, and the same China, embodied by the All-China Youth Federation (ACYF), was indeed on hand to welcome the 18th Collective Consultation of International Non-Governmental Youth Organizations (NGOs), organized by UNESCO in Beijing from November 10 to 15.

The nearly 100 participants and observers from about 60 NGOs, represented many millions of young men and women around the world. Impressive, but vastly overshadowed by ll Chinese delegates who theoretically speak for some 320 million, age 14 to 28, including about 230 million rural youths, and at least two million students, plus another 180 million children age 7 to 13.

*"Our demographic picture is, however, changing rapidly,"* said Li Yaping of Shanghai, explaining that China's population is aging like most European countries. And that's not all that's changing. In line with the one-child family policy, he has a son but says many urban people now prefer girls. *"Money is no longer a problem and girls are often more caring for their old parents."*

Li is Associate General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) one of the main ACYF member organizations along with the YWCA, the Communist Youth League, the Student's Federation, the Young Entrepreneurs' Association, the Rural Young Entrepreneurs' Association, etc.

Interconfessional (China counts only about 10 million Christians), the Chinese YMCA, founded in 1915, is flourishing today. But both the Association and Li himself suffered during the cultural revolution when his parents, scholars and Christian leaders, were sent to factories for *"re-education"* and the YMCA was suspended for 15 years.

*"Now,"* he said *"with reforms aimed at creating a market economy, we are even exploring ways for investing capital to further expand our programmes."*

Li's excellent English, perfected at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore (Maryland, USA), facilitated contacts with other youth leaders at the UNESCO Conference. This included his YM and YW colleagues from other countries, as well as representatives of young workers in industry and agriculture, Scouts, exchange programmes, religious organizations, etc.

*"We do have occasion to meet foreigners, especially since introduction of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1979,"* he said. *"but rarely with such diverse backgrounds. And yet we have many common problems. The world is undergoing drastic changes and we are very interested in the different ways for dealing with these problems, although there are no black and white solutions."*

Commenting on a seminar devoted during the Consultation to *"Youth and Sport: Convergence or Parallelism?"*, Li voiced concern with, for instance, over-commercialization of sport in China and *"the fact that Olympic champions earn far more than teachers - while, on the other hand, we are lacking facilities and equipment for mass sports."*

CHEN CI PRESIDING A SESSION
(Photo ACYF)

Mao Siwei from the Communist Youth League, a Deputy Director of the ACYF's International Department, objected, *"Commercialization is not entirely negative,"* he said, *"but can be a force to promote Sport for All. Just look at what the TV broadcasts of the Olympics did to popularize sports."*

Chen Ci, another Deputy Director of the ACYF's International Department, was one of the chief organizers, whose responsibilities ranged from presiding a session and seeing to it that each participant had a steaming cup of tea, to arranging care for two delegates who fell ill.

His expectations for the Consultation? *"First,"* he said *"we hope it will improve channels of communication among NGOs and between them and UNESCO; secondly, that it will develop cooperation between international and regional organizations and China; and thirdly, that it will help participants gain a better understanding of China."*

## TIMES ARE CHANGING

Chen found the Consultation quieter than many youth gatherings. *"But times are changing. Youth meetings used to explode with ideological conflict. Now they're more involved with basics like education, training and jobs, the environment or social issues."*

Although they rarely let it show, it was clear that when "western" participants wrangled for hours over procedural matters, the Chinese, however open to the outside world, regarded this aspect of democracy as a luxury only the industrialized world could afford. "

*We just don't have that kind of time, at least for the moment,"* said Li Yaping with a smile. *"Nonetheless,"* he added, *"We certainly have a lot to learn from each other."*

**Betty WERTHER**
**Beijing**



● ***"Violence, no matter what its causes or forms, is ethically intolerable.*** *It weakens the foundations of democracy and breaks up societies because it undermines human dignity."* Thus ends an appeal launched on November 11 by UNESCO Director-General, Federico Mayor, for peace in Angola. Calling on *"all parties to commit themselves to national reconciliation and re-establishment of a peaceful and democratic society,"* he added: *"I am thinking as well of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, Myanmar and other affected countries. All must redouble their efforts - I am addressing myself, in particular, to educators, scientists, writers, artists and journalists - to assure a life of peace with equality and justice."*

# DUBROVNIK: PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER AGAIN

***This month's Focus presents the first of a two-part series on several urgent projects undertaken to protect sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List.***
***In part one, the plight of Dubrovnik: the city-monument that for the first time in its long history (p.10), and despite the protection of several international conventions (p.11), has fallen victim to a war that has not only imposed great hardship on its people (see below), but which has seen the repeated bombardment of its monuments and homes (pp.12-13). UNESCO has drawn up a plan of action for the restoration of Dubrovnik (p.14) and is working closely with devoted people on the spot, such as architect Zvonimir Franic (p.9). It is also preparing an emergency programme to provide schooling for refugee children in Croatia and Slovenia (pp.15-16).***

ALL ARTICLES ARE FREE OF COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS - SEE P.3

From the windows of the Argentina Hotel, a few hundred metres away, the mediaeval town of Dubrovnik looks as beautiful as ever. It's only when you enter the centuries old gates of this city-monument and see the wooden battens covering the facades of its magnificent buildings, encasing the fountains, and protecting windows and sculpted stone bannisters, that you realize something is wrong. And then you notice that the only customers in the cafes of the elegant main street, the Stradun, are soldiers, and that the shelves of the few shops still open are empty. It's only when you peer through the cracks in the barricades across the doors of the city's splendid baroque, gothic and renaissance mansions that you realize that several of them have no "insides"; they are but empty shells, open to the sky and standing it seems through sheer force of habit alone.

A climb up onto the ramparts that stretch two kilometres around the old city, reveals more clearly the extent of the destruction. Instead of the marvelous puzzle of orange, brown and yellow tiles that once existed, there are gaping holes and huge areas patched with black plastic. From there, it is easy to see the punctures in the bell towers of the 15th century Franciscan monastery and the Loggia in the Town Hall complex.

*"Seventy percent of the old city was damaged in the bombardments,"* explains Zvonimir Franic of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Dubrovnik. *"Of the 824 houses inside the ramparts, some 500 have been hit."* It has been estimated that some 1,000 projectiles rained down upon the old city during the bombarding last November and December, and then again in May and June of this year. While the fabulous collection of archives that trace Dubrovnik's past, its library and its paintings have been saved, much of its gracefully sculpted stone, decorating buildings that have withstood the trials of several centuries, has been smashed.

## "THIS IS NOT GARBAGE"

Dubrovnikers are proud people, and fiercely jealous of their city, its beauty and the values it has been built on over 13 centuries - characteristics, which along with its rich history, saw it inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1979. After the shelling had stopped they moved immediately to clear the mountains of rubble disfiguring the pedestrian-polished, flagstoned streets, and scarring the graceful white stone of the remaining buildings. Great, ugly, heaps of debris are now piled out of sight in back streets or near the port. *"This is not garbage"* says Franic *"this is the cemetary of our city."*

However, the clearing up and barring up, although restoring some semblance of order to the city, have not given it back its life. Most of its citizens have now returned, and schools have now been reopened, but its economic lifeline, tourism, has been dealt a mortel blow. Of the 50-odd hotels the city boasted before the war, only the Argentina is still operational. And in any case, there haven't been any tourists in the city for two years.

Before hostilities broke out in 1990, at least 750,000 visitors arrived in Dubrovnik annually, spending a total of five million nights per year and an average of $100 per head. This represented about 30 percent of Croatia's tourist industry. Sixty five per cent of Commune of Dubrovnik's population of more than 60,000, was employed in tourism. These people are now struggling to survive, many are still afraid, and almost all cannot believe what has happened. *"Dubrovnik is a golden city, open to everybody. Why have they done this to us?"*

Instead of tourists, the city, at the height of the conflict, became the destination for more than 30,000 refugees, who fled their burning villages and sought shelter near the five-metre thick walls of the fortress-town for which freedom and the well-being of its community have always been fundamental. Although the numbers are now down to 10,000, these people have lost everything; homes, jobs and in some cases, family. They are poor, and even if the city's many restaurants and bistros were open, could not afford to eat there. Most are being housed

in those hotel rooms that remain habitable, and are surviving on humanitarian aid dished out by the International Red Cross and Caritas - as are an increasing number of Dubrovnikers.

*"At the moment we are feeding about 600 residents from the old city, as well as the refugees, but there are many who go without,"* explains the head of the team of 20 volunteers distributing food from rooms in a now empty duty free shopping centre.

An 83 year old woman walks in and asks for help. She lives alone and has a monthly income of about $30 - next to nothing, but about $10 over the limit to qualify for a food parcel. This means that neither can she ask at the local soup kitchen where the same limit is imposed. She walks away empty handed, distressed, not knowing where to turn next.

The situation is aggravated by spiralling prices. A loaf of white bread costs one dollar. The minimum salary, or basic welfare payment that most people are now receiving is about $35 a month. Meat and fresh vegetables have become luxury products.

Even the pidgeons, once so characteristic of Dubrovnik's streets, have fled to avoid starvation and the city's hungry cats.

*"For centuries we have patiently built our homes, our cities, our Croatian homeland. We have erected structures - from the simplest to the most complex - that have won the admiration of the world. All of this is now being destroyed by guns, tanks and war planes...The foundations of our future are disappearing before our eyes. We weep in silence and suppress our tears."* This cry of protest from Croatia's architects, reflects the despair and frustration of Dubrovnik, *"the jewel of the Adriatic"*. Because although the damage is considerable it is not beyond repair, but the means to do the job are seemingly beyond reach. However, it is only by restoring the city, rebuilding its gracious homes, repairing its beautiful churches and reopening its hotels, that new life can be breathed into its stones, and a new chance offered to its inhabitants.

*"Obviously food and medecine counts,"* says Bozo Letunic, director of the Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik. *"But people cannot live on humanitarian aid alone. They need to refind their roots, the pillars that constitute their lives such as their homes and their jobs. But here, their homes are in ruins and there are no jobs. Not just in the old city, but throughout the commune. Rebuilding Dubrovnik is not just rebuilding an historical monument, it is a means of rebuilding peoples lives.*

*"We are also helping to rebuild the nation, because prior to the war the city contributed enormously to the country's economy. It is also probably the single-most important symbol of Croatian cultural identity."*

Despite its long and illustrious history, the city that could perhaps be considered one of the birthplaces of modern diplomacy, and that has paid tribute to, and flown the flags of many foreign powers, has never been wilfully destroyed by attacking forces before. It's main enemy has always been earthquakes: the average for the past 320 years is one major quake every 28 years, the last being in 1979. Each time, though, the city has been lovingly and painstakingly restored.

*"Dubrovnik has always been a symbol of freedom and a tribute to human creativity, and its people have always looked after it,"* says Bozo Letonic. Indeed, the two mottos that have guided civic life in Dubrovnik can still be seen engraved in its stones: *"non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro"* (freedom cannot be sold for all the gold in the world) and *"obliti privatorum publica curate"* (forget your private affairs, take care of the community).

That same sense of community prevails. Many of those whose homes are still standing have taken in refugee families, mostly from the surrounding villages such as Slano and Ston. *"In the western part of the commune, which was liberated first, we know that some 8,700 apartment buildings have been damaged"* says President of the Commune, Pero Poljanic. *"We fear that the eastern part has been even worse hit."*

## TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

The cost of rebuilding and restoring will run into the tens of millions of dollars. *"Dubrovnik can generate a lot of this money, providing we can get tourism functioning again,"* says Mr. Poljanic. But this means that the necessary infrastructure, such as transport facilities, hotels and restaurants, monuments and museums must also be repaired and reopened.

The status of World Heritage Site is given in recognition of the importance of a particular monument or location to the whole of humanity. UNESCO has been given the mandate of *"protector"* of these treasures, of which Dubrovnik is one of the finest. In November last year, UNESCO's Director-General, Federico Mayor, launched a fundraising campaign for all of the cultural heritage of the states of ex-Yugoslavia, symbolized by Dubrovnik. He has also made repeated appeals to parties involved in the conflict to respect the the principles enshrined in the World Heritage Convention. The Organization's banner has been flying over the city's walls since hostilities began and several expert missions have been sent there to lend moral support and assess damage. A Plan of Action for the city's restoration has also been prepared. For, to allow this monument to human ingenuity and artistic genius to crumble, the victim of an aggressor's guns or subsequent neglect, would constitute, in the words of Mr. Mayor, *"an irreparable loss"* to humanity that *"history will not vindicate"*.

**Sue WILLIAMS**
**Dubrovnik**

*Portrait*

# WHAT! YOU DON'T KNOW ABOUT DUBROVNIK?

## *Zvonimir Franic works to restore his beloved city... and make it known throughout the world.*

*"We need time and money, we have neither but we need to live."* Zvonimir Franic, 25, architect, has figured out his priorities. Dubrovnik must be rebuilt; for its historical and cultural significance, but more importantly for its inhabitants - those who have loved it, looked after it, preventing it from becoming an soul-less museum town or unidentifiable, international seaside resort.

One of seven children in a family that has lived in the same house in the centre of the old town for over 200 years, he is still hesitant to bestow upon himself the title of *"Dubrovniker"*. *"To be really considered as being 'from Dubrovnik' you have to be able to trace your roots back 400 years"* he says half seriously. And yet could he be considered as anything other than one of the historic city's native sons?

He became an architect because he liked to draw. *"I was always interested in art and design, but I also wanted to earn a decent living."* After completing his studies in Zagreb, Zvonimir chose to return to Dubrovnik. *"The city needed qualified people to help with its restoration and protection - people who were sensitive to the old techniques and craftsmanship that have proved their superiority over the centuries and made the city what it is."* He became the youngest member of a dedicated team of five architects at the state Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, working hand in hand with the city's Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik and UNESCO, to reconstruct its smashed homes and shell-shattered monuments.

### "FAMILY TRADITIONS"

His seemingly happy-go-lucky attitude covers a practical, no-nonsense nature. He is often considered arrogant and impatient, and is certainly outspoken, characteristics that he says *"are family traditions"*. This is perhaps not surprising in someone whose father and grandfather both served long prison sentences *"because they were not communists"*. Their experience has left him sceptical of authority, but has forged a determination that helps him maintain direction, regardless of the obstacles. *"I have nothing to lose. I can always start again tomorrow, as long as I have my head."*

The young architect was in the United States on a three month training course when Dubrovnik was attacked. He had been asked to stay on for an extra year - an attractive offer, hard to refuse, but his family was in the city under seige, his home had been shelled, and he didn't hesitate. *"It was hardest for me when I arrived back from the States. The situation was just sad. I have no other word."*

ZVONIMIR FRANIC WITH A BULLET-SHREDDED U.N. FLAG. (Photo UNESCO/Sue Williams).

He spent most of those months patrolling the city ramparts, monitoring the damage that had been wreaked by the shell and shrapnel fire. *"I must have climbed these walls at least 200 times in the space of a few months."* This meant putting himself into an almost direct line of fire from the Serbian troops holding the mountain tops overlooking the city. During this time he also worked closely with the UNESCO experts sent to assess the situation, guiding them through the maze of narrow streets that he knows like the back of his hand, teaching them about his city and learning in turn from their own experiences.

*"The experts sent by UNESCO, particularly last December, gave us fantastic moral support. Their decision to stay with us when the bombing was at its worst was a great sign of solidarity."*

He promotes Dubrovnik at every opportunity, tapping all sources for restoration funds and promoting the city whenever he can. *"I love Dubrovnik. It is not only my home, but it is beautiful and shows a wonderful conception of urban planning right from its very beginnings. Everything has been thought of. In fact, the forethought of the mediaeval town planners actually helped us during the bombardments. Many of the old houses have water tanks built under the ground floor that are filled by rainwater directed into them from the roofs, and so, even though the normal water supply was cut, we still had enough to go around. They also took into account other needs such as light, the height of buildings and how they should be decorated ... they sought to create a whole and harmonious environment for the inhabitants and they succeeded."*

### METHODS AND MATERIALS

One of his main concerns is that the traditional methods and materials used in Dubrovnik be used during the repair and reconstruction work. *"This is a World Heritage Site and its unique characteristics must be maintained. For example, we have decided not to use concrete anymore to protect buildings from earthquakes. We are now looking at different reinforcement techniques that respect the physical appearance of buildings, both inside and out. UNESCO has really helped to develop our thinking in this way."*

In an effort to draw attention to the city's plight he found the funds to set up a photographic exhibition of the war-damage inflicted upon its homes and monuments that is presently touring Australia before being shown in the United States, both countries that have large Croatian communities.

*"The whole world must know what's going on in Dubrovnik"* he says, remembering how his American colleagues, who proudly pointed out monuments that dated back *"only"* 150 years, did not even know of Dubrovnik's existence! *"How is it possible?"* he asks, indignantly.

**Sue WILLIAMS**
**Dubrovnik**

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# BUILT FOR ETERNITY ...

## *Great maritime and mercantile power, architectural masterpiece, symbol of freedom... Dubrovnik has earned its place on UNESCO's World Heritage List many times over.*

The city is perched on a rocky promontory jutting into the Adriatic Sea, and overshadowed by the limestone mass of Mt. Srdj. Documentary evidence had always persuaded historians that Dubrovnik, (or Ragusa as it was transcribed in non-Slavic languages), was founded in the late sixth or early seventh centuries by Roman refugees, fleeing raiders who had attacked the neighbouring town of Epidaurus. However the earthquake that so severely damaged Dubrovnik in 1979 also turned the city's history upside down. Under the renovated baroque cathedral were found not only the remnants of an older Romanesque building, but the foundations of a Byzantine basilica. The walls of a fortress dating from early Christian times were also uncovered, sending the historians back to square one.

### *VISIONARY PLANNING*

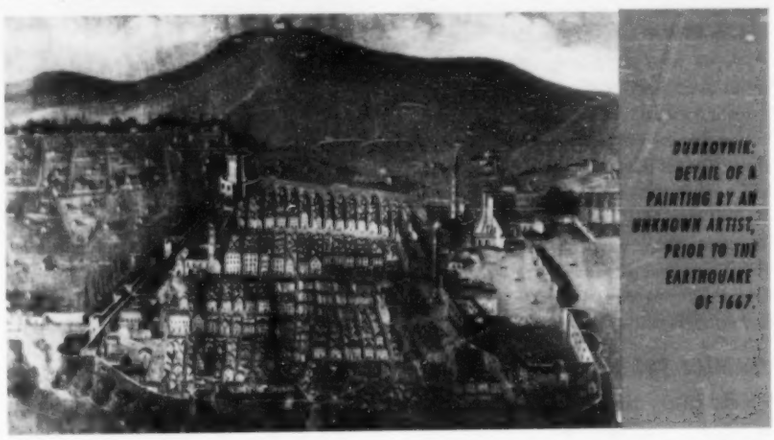


However, if its origins are being reconsidered, Dubrovnik's trials and tribulations have been well documented, and their traces are still visible in the city's walls and monuments. Among its most remarkable features is the visionary urban planning that was laid down in the city's statutes as early as 1272 and has shaped its development ever since. These regulations determined such details as the direction and width of streets, the precise size of land blocks for building, the dimensions of houses and how much space should surround them. The rules were further refined over the 14th and 15th centuries, with wooden buildings and exterior staircases being banned, and a concerted effort made to harmonize individual homes with the ensemble and improve the life of the community. A 12 kilometre-long aqueduct brought water from the surrounding mountains, drainage systems were installed, and granaries and water reservoirs ensured supplies in case of seige or drought. A hospital was built in the 14th century, a quarantine centre kept contagious illnesses out, and a hospice provided shelter and care for its orphans and aged. One of Europe's oldest pharmacies started up in Dubrovnik in 1317 and is still open today.

The careful planning shows concern not only for aesthetics of the city, but for the well-being of its inhabitants. It is also an indicator, perhaps, of a city unafflicted by the problem of poverty. Indeed, Dubrovnik has almost always enjoyed considerable wealth, due largely to its merchant navy which, during the 16th century was one of the most powerful fleets in the Mediterranean, boasting 180 vessels and some 5,000 sailors. Salt, gold and lead from the mines of Bosnia and Serbia, fabrics and skins filled the holds of the ships which travelled beyond Gibraltar to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Their voyages and achievements are well recorded in the city's rich collection of archives which are housed in the sumptuous 16th century gothic-renaissance Sponza Palace. This documentary treasure trove also contains the fascinating record of Dubrovnik's political history and the special brand of diplomacy practiced by its ruling aristocracy that allowed the city to maintain almost complete autonomy for much of its existence.

From its earliest days, Dubrovnik was closely linked to East and West, to Rome and Byzantium. It used these links to skilfully manoeuvre between Europe and the Orient down the centuries, juggling alliances and paying tribute to the major powers of the day. In 1410, for example, under the sovereignty of the Croato-Hungarian state, the Ragusans refused to help King Sigismond in his struggle against Dubrovnik's former sovereign, Venice, whose power was such that it had to be kept on friendly terms. A treaty was also established with the Turks, which, in turn, kept the European powers at bay. This clever balancing act allowed the city to maintain a position of independence it defined as *libera fidelitas et fidelis libertas* (free in its fidelity and faithful to its freedom). It also ensured access to trade routes and markets that saw the city flourish economically and culturally, up until the terrible earthquake of 1667 that destroyed many of its monuments and killed about one fifth of its population.

Although rendered vulnerable by the catastrophe, the city's allies, including some of the greatest architects of the time such as Roman masters Andrea Buffalino d'Urbino and Giulio Cerruti, rallied to rebuild Dubrovnik. But the city-republic did not fully recover politically, and, in the early 19th century opened its doors to the soldiers of Napoleon who placed it under French authority, signalling an end to its cherished freedom. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna handed Dubrovnik over to the Austrians, under whose flag it remained until 1918, when it was incorporated into Yugoslavia. Since then, the city's fortunes have fluctuated, from economic and cultural decline back to prosperity, due largely to tourism up until the outbreak of war in 1990.



DUBROVNIK: DETAIL OF A PAINTING BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST, PRIOR TO THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1667.

The Croatian flag now flies over the ramparts of the mediaeval city, which on Thursday, October 29, after a year-long seige that threatened anew its very existence, celebrated its liberation, and a new start.

**S.W.**

# STRENGTHENING THE LAW

***A veritable barrage of international conventions has been set up to protect cultural property in war. The attacks on Dubrovnik revealed the limits of this legal coverage.***

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention) 1954, to which the old federal State of Yugoslavia became a party in 1956, requires States to protect cultural property. The two Protocols to the Four Geneva Conventions on the Law of War dating from 1949 also forbid attacks on such property and make them a war crime in international law. This modern international law of war was developed from earlier provisions adopted by an international convention in 1907 which required attacking forces to spare *"buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments..."* Dubrovnik was also protected by the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972. Why were these legal protections ineffective and how can legal cover be improved?

There is no international enforcement mechanism in the 1954 Hague Convention. Such a mechanism was rejected by States at the diplomatic conference which adopted the Convention. Although the Director-General can call on the Parties to observe their obligations, he has no mandate, and no resources, to use force to counteract the use of force. Nor are there any provisions for the punishment of offenders, other than by their own national authorities.

## UNPRECEDENTED ACTION

There is a fact-finding commission set up under the Geneva Protocols, but only 29 States (not including the former Yugoslavia) have accepted its jurisdiction. But it has no enforcement powers and has never acted. This gap may now be filled by the unprecedented action of the United Nations Security Council on 6 October 1992, authorizing the U.N. Secretary-General to set up an impartial panel of experts to investigate war crimes on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The Hague Convention, however, largely relies on preparations in time of peace to limit damage in war. Thus States have obligations to make contingency plans for the outbreak of conflict, and to educate their peoples, and especially their military forces, in the protected status of cultural heritage. It provides for a special emblem (a blue and white shield) to be placed on protected buildings and for important properties to be entered in a Register of Special Protection kept by UNESCO.

Former Yugoslavia had reported to UNESCO that it had translated the text of the Convention into the relevant languages of all its peoples and that it had published three books for its military personnel on the subject. It also stated that appropriate provisions had been included in the Instructions to the Armed Forces on the Implementation of International War Law. Clearly these efforts to raise the awareness of the population and the armed forces to the importance of cultural sites and their obligations to protect them were not effective. Indeed, reports have been made that the emblem of the Convention appeared to have been used as a target by some of the forces involved in the conflict.

Thought has to be given to making education in the Convention more effective. Ultimately, protection of cultural heritage depends on tolerance and the appreciation of the contribution to civilization of many cultures, an educational aim in the forefront of UNESCO's work since its inception.

Although the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) does not have the detailed provisions of the Hague Convention for protection of cultural sites in wartime, in becoming party Yugoslavia undertook to do *"all that it can... to the utmost of its own resources"* to ensure the transmission to future generations of the cultural heritage situated on its territory and not to take any deliberate measures which might damage, directly or indirectly, cultural or natural heritage situated on the territory of other States party to the Convention.

## THE CASE OF CIVIL WAR

So concerned was the World Heritage Committee at the threat to Dubrovnik, that it placed the city on the List of World Heritage in Danger in December 1991. The Convention is, however, basically a framework for international peacetime co-operation: a situation such as the attack on Dubrovnik by forces internal to a State which was a party to the Convention, had not been foreseen when the Convention was drafted, and was in any event covered by the text of the Hague Convention.

The damage to Dubrovnik and its long period of danger focussed attention on the legal protection of cultural heritage and its gaps. Proposals have now been made to strengthen the legal powers of the international community. The suggestions include extending the Hague Convention to cover natural sites; to put more stress on the protection of monuments and sites; to improve the protection of movables; to set up a system for fact-finding missions; to establish an expert non-governmental emergency unit, rather like a Red Cross for monuments that could go immediately to threatened sites to advise on their protection. These proposals will be carefully considered in a study about to be undertaken for UNESCO by a museums expert: a study approved by UNESCO's Executive Board in view of the deep concern expressed by many, that the situation experienced in Dubrovnik not be allowed to occur again.

**Prof. Lyndel PROTT**
**International Standards Section**

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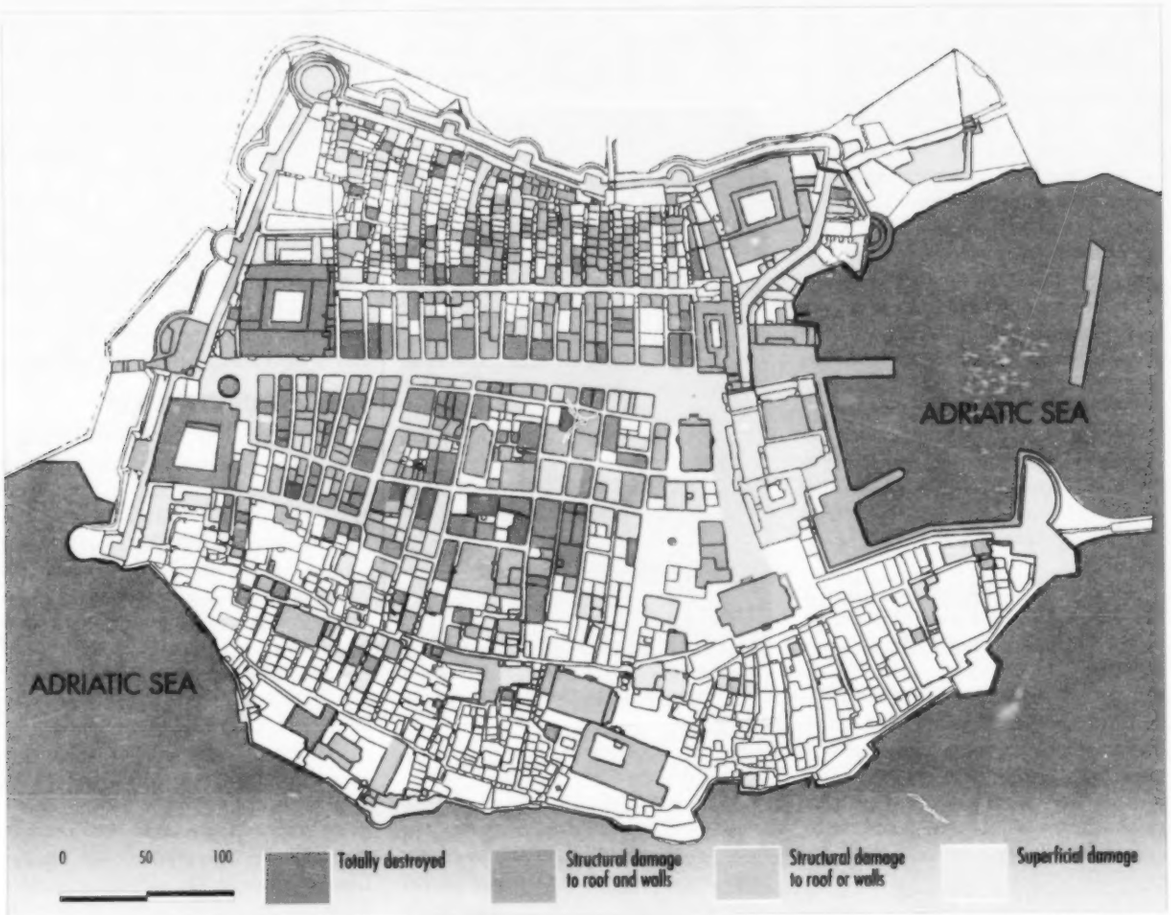
# THE DAMAGE ...




*Infography: A. Koskas*

## 70 PERCENT OF THE CITY HIT

The inventory carried out after the bombardments of October, November and December 1991 and May and June of 1992 revealed that 70 percent of Dubrovnik, intra-muros, had been damaged.

This means that 563 of the 824 edifices in the city were hit by an estimated 2000 projectiles that rained down on the city. Four hundred and thirty eight roofs suffered direct hits and another 262 were damaged by shell fragments.

Of the building facades and flagstoned streets, 314 direct hits were counted. Nine mansions were completely destroyed by fire, and four suffered fire damage to their roofs.

Several buildings, including many homes, suffered structural damage from the shock of the exploding projectiles, however the extent of this has not yet been fully measured. Many of these buildings had already been rendered fragile from the earthquake of 1979 and had not been repaired. The above map showing the extent and nature of the destruction, was prepared with the help of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural monuments, Dubrovnik.

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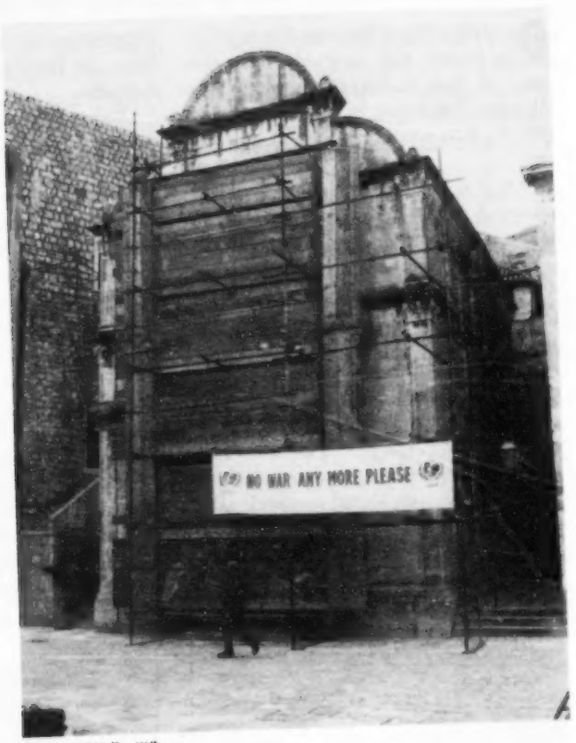


Photo UNESCO/Sue Williams



*"And so, my dearest Dubrava, from this lonely, immortal rock, take the greetings of a poet, the kiss of a lover, the blessing of one who is fortunate, because in the glory of the past is born the last dream of a poet: your future."*

Ivo Vojnovic
(Dubrovnik, 1857 - 1929)

# AFTER THE FIRE ...

## *UNESCO's $10m plan of action for Dubrovnik's restoration puts the emphasis on human resources and quality workmanship.*

Declared a World Heritage Site in 1979, Dubrovnik was *"upgraded"* to the status of *"site in danger"* by the World Heritage Committee in December 1991, after the first wave of attacks against the city.

On site, the United Nations flag was unfurled on the ramparts, the Hague Convention's emblem designating protected cultural property was posted for all to see on the walls of particularly important monuments and an observer mission was sent from UNESCO, marking the Organization's solidarity with the city's authorities and inhabitants. UNESCO's Director-General, Federico Mayor, made several appeals to all parties in the conflict to respect the international conventions they had previously signed concerning the protection of cultural property.

These first efforts to save the fortress-city met with mixed success, but were nonetheless vitally important.



The cannons have been silenced for the time being over Dubrovnik, and its inhabitants have come out of their shelters to try and put back together the pieces of their lives ... and their city.

One of the first tasks undertaken was a detailed inventory of the damage, carried out by the Institute for the Protection of Monuments. This revealed damage to 68 per cent of Dubrovnik's buildings intra muros, the complete destruction by fire bombs of seven mansions and two houses, and structural or superficial damage of varying degrees to public, private and religious edifices, the flagstoned streets and the city ramparts.

Extensive damage was also reported outside the city walls. Although a complete study of these areas has yet to be carried out, investigations so far show that 57 monuments have been hit, along with the Villa Skocibuha, built between 1574 and 1588 and considered one of the outstanding examples of Ragusan summer house architecture, and which today is home to the scientific research library. The city's inter-university centre, a magnificent example of Austro-Hungarian architecture, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The toll is equally heavy in the suburbs, where many elegant 16th and 17th century villas have been found to be damaged in those places that have been able to be examined.

To get the ball rolling, UNESCO has released $200,000 in emergency funds for the restoration of the ramparts, the preparation of a property register and the purchase of 270,000 roof tiles which were due to arrive in Dubrovnik by truck in November, allowing the first major restoration work to begin. Another $19,000 in emergency assistance was accorded by the World Heritage Fund. This financed a meeting of Croatian and international specialists in Dubrovnik last April to establish a methodology for the city's restoration, and training courses in France for two of the architects from the institutes working hand in hand with UNESCO (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments/Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik).

UNESCO has also prepared a plan of action for the restoration of Dubrovnik and has already begun working closely with Croatian specialists and institutions towards its implementation.

### TRAINING

Part of this plan will include training programmes for craftsmen such as stone-cutters, restoration experts for paintings and archives, as well as engineers and worksite managers. Activities will be undertaken with the help of a number of organizations, foundations and institutions, including ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property).

One of the major concerns is that the restoration be undertaken using original materials, and, as far as possible, techniques. To this end, the ancient quarry on the island of Korcula to the north of Dubrovnik will be reopened to provide, as it has done down the centuries, the white stone necessary to repair and rebuild the city's homes and monuments. All work will be supervised by national and, where necessary, international experts and will be carried out by specially approved companies.

For those projects financed by UNESCO's extrabudgetary funds or the special account established for Dubrovnik, the Organization will cover the cost of experts and trainees, choose those organisms to carry out training programmes, and help provide equipment as well as promotional material. Such material will aim at sensitizing world opinion to the importance of Dubrovnik and ensuring the participation of all in the effort to restore the city.

An estimated $10 million is needed for the immediate restoration work in the old city. The special account, UNESCO/Dubrovnik, has been opened by the Organization to help raise these funds. All contributions are, of course, welcome!

**Giselle HYVERT**
**Coordinator,**
**UNESCO Action on Dubrovnik**

# REFUGEES: FOOD, SHELTER... AND EDUCATION

## More than 500 schools damaged and almost 350,000 extra children to educate: a UNESCO mission to Croatia and Slovenia looks for solutions.

"*I can't speak about it, words escape me.*" According to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Prime Minister of Poland and rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Commission for the former Yugoslavia, the situation of many of the refugees is agonizing. Many "*will surely die*" he affirmed in an interview with the French daily, Le Monde. Stressing that "*atrocities have been committed on all sides, but clearly the Moslems have suffered the most*", he condemned the "*policy of ethnic cleansing*" that hunted people from their homes and villages, cast them into the streets to join the swelling ranks of homeless and displaced persons. According to Mazowiecki's estimates, there are some 700,000 refugees in Croatia, another 500,000 in Serbia, 30,000 in Bosnia-Herzegovina and 70,000 in Slovenia.

And now winter has arrived. Many of the installations that serve as shelters for these men, women and children, have no heating - the installations having often been wilfully destroyed. Cold, hunger, illness and the risk of epidemic have thus been added to their suffering.

In this context, a UNESCO mission to Croatia and Slovenia consecrated to the educational needs of refugee children, and undertaken at the request of the two countries, may seem surprising. Is it really so important to teach children, who are struggling to survive, to read and write? "*Yes!*" insists Peter Higginson, one of the four members of the mission, led by Swedish diplomat Jan Martenson (former Director General of the UN Headquarters in Geneva). "*Of course the immediate needs such as food and shelter must be met, but it is as important to give hope. Unhappily, we have learnt from experience that the temporary often becomes permanent when it comes to refugees.*" However, education, considered one of the most basic of human rights, is also one of the essential conditions for human dignity and way to the future.

### SHELLED SCHOOLS AND DESTROYED LIBRARIES

From November 8-18, the mission met with refugees, refugees centre heads, UN High Commissioner For Refugees staff and UNICEF experts as well as officers from UNPROFOR, the Red Cross/Red Crescent, senior policy makers from both countries, teachers and social workers. "*We visited shelled schools, gutted hospitals, destroyed libraries and kindergartens. We listened to the young and old, the desperate, those too shattered to think beyond their next meal, the angry and the vengeful,*" says Higginson, an American education expert.

The mission was "*struck by the extent of the physical damage to school and community buildings in Croatia, by the very great physical hardship endured by the refugees and displaced persons and the strain put on the minds and financial resources of those struggling to care for them*". It estimates there are 17,500 school age refugees children in Slovenia and another 330,000 in Croatia. In Slovenia, education facilities are provided but need improving. In Croatia, however, more than 200,000 of these children are without any schooling at all.

The situation in Croatia is all the more precarious in that the arrival of the refugees has swelled the population by some 10 percent placing a huge strain on already scarce resources. In the field of education, the Croatian authorities report that 469 school buildings, have been damaged to varying degrees, and 64 kindergartens and

A CONVERTED GYMNASIUM IN SPLIT (CROATIA) SERVES AS SHELTER FOR REFUGEES FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA (Photo UNHCR/ A. Hollmann).

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schools totally destroyed, depriving 160,000 children of their education. The damage bill has been estimated at 195 million dollars. To feed the refugees this winter will cost another $400 million, according to Croatia's Finance Minister Zoran Jasic, who told Sources that he was *"extremely disappointed by the response of the international community to the refugees' plight". "We have received virtually nothing - a few drops in the bucket,"* he said.

The UNESCO delegation has proposed a programme that will go under the acronym of SHARE (Scheme of Humanitarian Assistance for Refugee Education). Working in cooperation with the UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and non governmental organizations, it will form part of the overall humanitarian assistance plan for ex-Yugoslavia, established by the UN Secretary General last September 4.

### IMMEDIATE NEEDS

The delegation has evaluated the immediate financial needs in education at about $900,000. The details have yet to be worked out, however this money could provide textbooks and basic equipment ($500,000), a pilot teaching resource centre at Piran in Slovenia, which would provide support to a network of schools receiving refugee children ($150,000), and a model school in a front-line region in Croatia - possibly at Osijek, which would go under the title of UNESCO Flagship school ($100,000). It would also fund psycho-social support for women and parents and centres and camps, seminars on community organization and leadership training as well as the elaboration of a life-skills curricula.

UNESCO is also hoping this initial action will serve to mobilise other funding sources. Higginson, while optimistic that the money will be found, admits that it won't be easy. *"There are now more than 40 million refugees around the world and it's extremely difficult to favour one group over another. The UN is in demand everywhere and is struggling to meet everyone's needs - even the most elementary."*

Confronted with this situation, the delegation has elaborated a *modus operandi* to ensure the best possible use of the modest means available. *"For the first time we have experimented with and defined selection criteria, which can, we believe, be used in all similar situations,"* says Higginson. Essentially, this is constructed around three main ideas. First, *"the right to equality in access to education"*. This is not just a response to a lack of infrastructure, but also, a refusal of any form of discrimination - a problem that can arise anywhere in the world. *"Once the children, or adults, have achieved such access"* says the American *"we must ensure the quality of the education they receive. And, finally, this education must provide life-skills - an education tha prepares them to face the uncertainties of their precarious situation with greater confidence and knowledge."*

These may appear at first glance to be merely lofty principles. However, in the case of ex-Yugoslavia, the mission has translated access for all into equality for all refugee children, regardless of religion or nationality, and the provision of textbooks and teaching materials; quality of education by teacher training (preference being given, where possible, to refugees themselves for reasons of language, culture and student confidence) and pedagogical support; and life-skills training through the provision of programmes on health in the camps, the environment and social responsibilities...

### THE NEED TO ADAPT

For UNESCO, this operation represents a new tack. Although it has been involved in refugee aid for many years, its fairly complicated and rigidly structured programmes are better suited to long-term action than emergency assistance, which requires rapid and flexible responses. Confronted to an increasingly fragmented world, however, it has had to adapt - formulating a new approach that will allow an appropriate response in crisis situations while maintaining the longer term objectives that remain its *raison d'être*. The challenge is considerable, especially given the severe financial constraints currently afflicting the Organization.

**Nicolas MICHAUX**



## TO FIND OUT MORE ...

The plight of Dubrovnik has mobilised people all over the world who know this beautiful city and its rich history. Consequently, several organizations have offered their help with the reconstruction and safeguarding effort, while others have been set up to help raise funds for this mammoth task. Among them:

**THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMANITARIAN AID AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF DUBROVNIK**, established in July 1992 by Jacques Baumel, Chairman of the Commission on Heritage and Architecture of the Council of Europe. This Paris - based association, which works in cooperation with UNESCO, aims to provide medecine and food, procure tools and building materials and contribute to specific restoration projects.

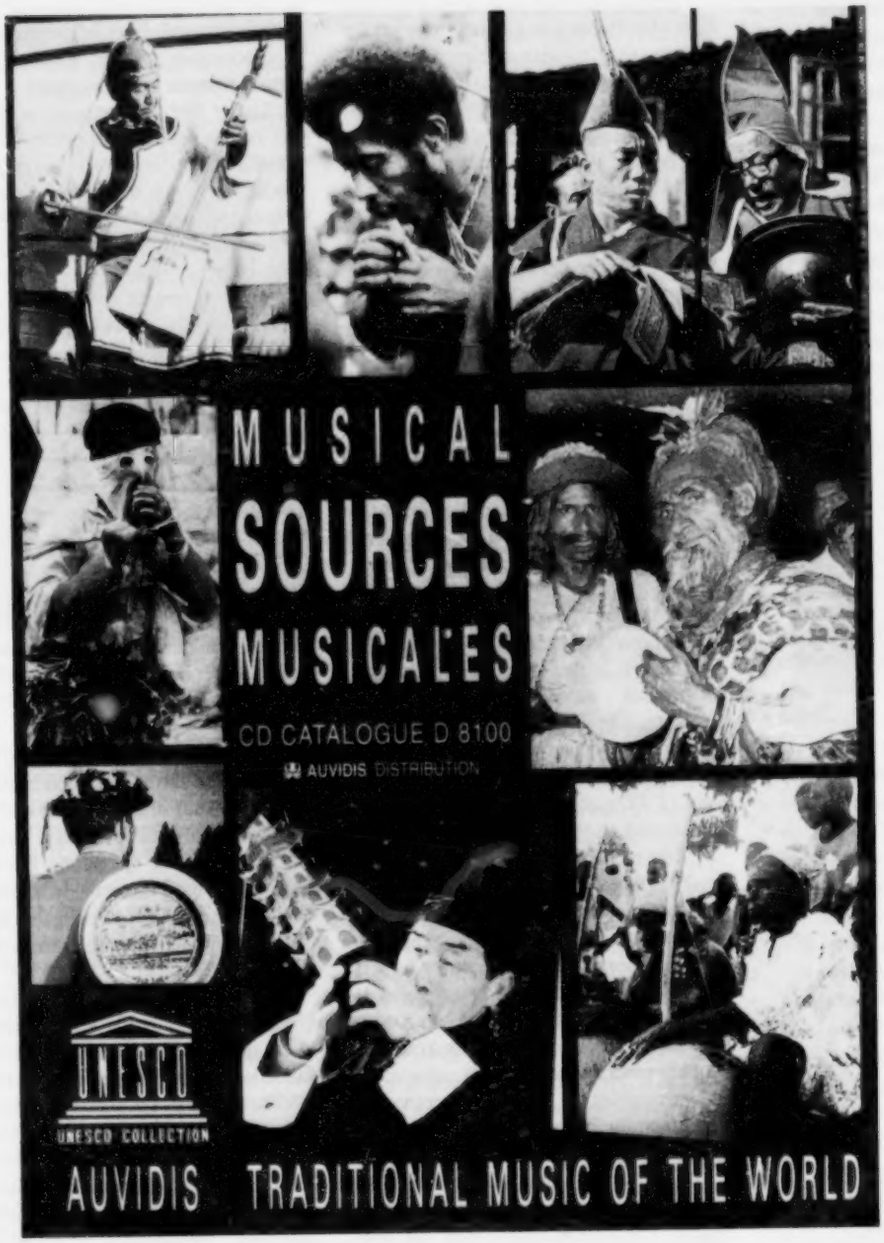
**ARCHEOCLUB D'ITALIA** (Rome), a 40,000 strong association specializing in cultural and environmental issues which has undertaken to raise funds for the restoration of Onofrio's Big Fountain at the western end of the main street, the Stradun.

**KUNSTLER HELFEN DUBROVNIK**, an association of artists, based in Düsseldorf, Germany.

**THE PAUL GETTY TRUST**, based in Santa Monica, California (U.S.A.), has already contributed to restoration work in Dubrovnik and has recently committed another $35,000 to the Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik for the preparation of documents needed to conserve the Rector's Palace.

**UNESCO** also has a **DUBROVNIK MEDAL** on sale, featuring the a relief of the old city and available in gold (1530 F), silver (410 F) or bronze (140 F). Proceeds will contribute to the restoration and preservation of this city-monument. Prices marked above are for sales outside of France. UNESCO Numismatic and Philatelic Programme, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP.

# *Discover the traditional music of the world*

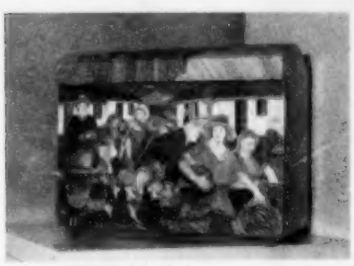



***30 recordings of traditional music from Indonesia to Mongolia, from Syria to Argentina***

*Special price: 52 FF*

●

The Senegalese textile designer, Aissatou Djionne, for Africa, and Colombian artist Carlos Arturo Sanchez Gahona, for Latin America, have been awarded the **UNESCO CRAFTS PRIZE FOR 1992**. Meeting on October 30 in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), the international jury for Africa, bestowed top honours on Ms. Djionne because of the quality of her textiles, used for bags, fashion clothing, etc., which link traditional weaving methods with contemporary designs. Sanchez Gahona was honoured by the jury for Latin America, meeting in Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain) on November 12, for his varnished wood cabinet with many drawers, fashioned in typical Spanish Renaissance style.



*(Photo UNESCO/Michel Claude).*

▼

***INCREASING CONFIDENCE IN THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION*** was the aim of a workplan established at the International Congress on the Recognition of Studies and Academic Mobility organized by UNESCO at Headquarters from November 2-5. It was the first ever meeting of the six regional committees (Latin America and the Caribbean, Arab and European States bordering on the Mediterranean, Arab States, Europe, Afica and Asia and the Pacific) on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees, established previously by UNESCO to promote intellectual exchanges, improve the quality of higher education, and stop the brain drain from developing countries.

UNESCO SOURCES

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# FROM ARISTOTLE TO DESCARTES

## *UNESCO's Forum on Education for Democracy held recently in Tunis, revealed that all roads lead... to Islam.*

How exactly can you explore the ways for ensuring that "citizens also become democrats" by transforming them from *"passive users"* into *"genuine contributors to society"*? Or the urgency of developing *"education on human rights, international understanding and peace"*... *"in response to demands by many States facing the need to promote the cultural changes that are essential if the political changes in progress are to be consolidated"*. And finally, it is unclear what is involved in a discussion of the *"aims"*, *"content"* and *"resources"* of *"education for democracy"*.

These themes, discussed at a Forum organized jointly by UNESCO and the Republic of Tunisia, in Tunis from November 8 to 10, should, in fact, have been preceded by a debate on their application to the Third World in general and the Arab world in particular. Indeed, *"education for democracy"* (title of the Forum) presupposes the presence of certain conditions, two of which will be considered here.

The first is that education, or at least *"instruction"*, should be generally available to push back ignorance and illiteracy. It can hardly be said that this is happening in the Arab countries, where today the ramparts of illiteracy are resisting even the most daring attempts to storm them.

*"Education for democracy"* also presupposes that a minimum amount of democracy is already in place in order for education to strengthen and further build upon it. The education system in any country is part of a greater whole. Thus, when the overall system is not democratic, one can hardly propose the introduction of programmes in which democracy is inculcated and schools and universities are turned into centres for experimenting in the freedoms which are absent from society at large.

It is indeed strange that no mention of this anomaly was made at the UNESCO Forum. The Forum simply took the presence of a necessary minimum of political democracy (in the Arab world and elsewhere) for granted, and focussed its attention directly on the task of exploring ways and means for enabling the school to build upon that base.

What possible meaning could *"education for democracy"* have in an Arab world suffering not only from infrastructural crises in its education systems but also from the virtual absence of democracy?

Under these circumstances, the subject of discussion of the Forum was, by definition, inapplicable to most of the Arab world. This could account for the relatively few Arab representatives present. Most of these, in fact, were from Tunisia, the host country, where an experiment in democracy, centred on education, is underway, thereby providing the minimum conditions for making *"education for democracy"* a meaningful theme.

In any case, participants in the Forum found it difficult to stay on the subject and discussion drifted far beyond the sphere of *"instruction"*. Deliberations covered the issues of equality between the sexes, secular systems, political democracy, the independence of societal institutions from State control, modernity and authenticity, North-South relations, the relationship between democracy and development and the socio-economic preconditions for the exercise of the various freedoms.

### *A SINGLE ISSUE*

In light of the current situation in the Arab world, the shift of attention to these subjects inevitably led to a single issue: the place of Islam in the public life of the Arabs, and by extension, what form of Islam is capable of espousing the cause of *"education for democracy"* and giving it the most substance.

Dr. Mohammed Arkoun addressed this question in a particularly interesting and lively speech which logically should have stimulated more discussion than it did.

The Algerian scholar went straight to the point. In the Arab world *"education for democracy"* cannot be meaningfully discussed without posing a great cultural challenge to Islam: can Islam be *"modern"* and hold *"democratic"* views on issues such as equality among peoples, individuals and the sexes, majority-minority relationships, or systems of government?

The answer to that question was of course "yes". But that answer does not reflect reality in many Islamic and Arab countries, where *"contemporary Islamic education"* is not the ideal form of *"educa-*

*tion for democracy"*. The Islamic movement in the Arab world is no longer just one among the many forces vying for power. Over the past 20 years it has grown to become the dominant force in the region and is now well on its way to replacing present systems.

*CAN ISLAM EDUCATE FOR DEMOCRACY?*
*(Photo UNESCO/Sean Hudson)*

This rising movement nevertheless vehicles a rigid view of Islam, projecting a negative image in the West.

Dr. Arkoun believes that responsibility for this situation is shared. In the West, for example, there is no place for serious Islamic scholarship and objective thinking on Islam is not encouraged. Furthermore, democracy has been exploited in an effort to secure the opening of private schools run by imams who have few links with modernity and democracy.

The Arab countries, in fact, are no different from countries in Europe where the teaching of Islamic thought is virtually absent from most universities, and even where it is taught, lacks the necessary perspective.

The two approaches converge to represent Islam as an immutable dogma, impervious to historical change. The result is that the Islam being propagated in education is static, resistant to democracy and hostile to secular systems. Accordingly, *"education for democracy"* can only be effectively implemented if based on a comprehensive culture-wide re-examination of the prevailing form of Islam being taught at school, and its replacement by another form more open to change and more in tune with its spiritual sources.

Dr. Arkoun made a number of critical comments and suggestions concerning the courses of study taught in Europe and in the Arab world. For example, the exclusion of the Magrib from Western textbooks on Mediterranean history or the fact that philosophy departments in European universities leap straight from Aristotle to Descartes, ignoring the Arab period between. Moreover, at European universities, Islam is not taught as part of religious studies programmes but in *"Oriental Studies"* departments. In the Arab world the situation is even worse. As far as Arab universities are concerned, philosophy in Islamic thought came to an end with the death of Averroes in 1198.

Accordingly, it can all be reduced to the following equation: tell me to which form of Islam the average Arab believer subscribes and I will tell you what education system is feasible in the Arab world! It is only a solution to this problem which can indicate the means for achieving democracy, in its many forms, which education can then reinforce.

The Tunis Forum touched on this conundrum, but not in sufficient depth - perhaps because the issue is too sensitive. Or perhaps this is the price which must be paid for meetings organized around such a general theme.

The advantage of such meetings, however, is that they provide the opportunity for exchanging information about a maximum number of experiments and experiences, on those which participants have in common and those which hold universal interest.

The disadvantage, however, is that it is rarely possible at such meetings to examine clearly-defined problems in any depth and detail. The many Tunisian participants and their less numerous Arab colleagues certainly learned much from the Forum. But their knowledge will remain incomplete until they can - in depth and detail - debate this burning issue, of vital concern to them all.

**Joseph SAMAHA**
**Journalist at *Al-Hayat*, Tunis**

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**THE FIRST BIOSPHERE RESERVE IN FINLAND** was approved by the Bureau of the International Coordinating Committee of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, at Headquarters on November 9 and 10. The site includes four natural reserves (Patvinsuo, Petkeljarvi, Koivusuo and Kesonsuo) and covers over 350,000 ha. in Northern Karelia.
Thirteen other new reserves were approved: three in Germany (the Pfalzerwald in the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the Waddensee areas in Lower Saxony and Hamburg); one each in Brazil (the Serra do Mar e da Mantiquera), China (Yancheng), Spain (Cuenca Alta del Rio Manzanares), the French Antilles (Guadeloupe), and Guatemala (the Sierra de las Minas); three on the frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia (the Krkonose, Tatra and East Carpathian mountains); the Danube Delta of Romania; and the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve in Ukraine. The number of reserves now totals 312 in 76 countries.

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***UNESCO, THE ELF FOUNDATION AND THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT*** have signed a $414,700 agreement for the establishment of two Education For All centres in disadvantaged areas of Venezuela. The November 9 agreement will benefit about 2000 people in rural zones of the states of Guarico and Monagas. ELF will provide the financing while UNESCO will oversee execution of the project. The two centres will include classes for primary education, manual workshops, preventive education, sports facilities, a creche, kitchen, sanitary facilities and a vegetable garden.

●

UNESCO has decided to put **THE CRAZE FOR PIN'S** to work for Lebanon. The Division of Youth and Sports Activities is selling pin's for 10 FF to support a project organized by the Lebanese NGO "Offre-Joie" for a school in the war-torn country that will also serve as a youth centre based on a spirit of solidarity, tolerance, peace and respect for others. Proceeds will be used to provide sports equipment for the school.

●

The fabulous document collection of Czechoslovakia's National Library has been chosen for a pilot project under the **MEMORY OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME**, which aims at ensuring the safeguard of rare or unique archives using compact disc technology. The first phase of the project will see the production of a demonstration CD containing a selection of the library's most precious documents for which UNESCO will contribute $25,000. During the second phase, a full inventory will be made of all material to be protected.
The library contains some 10,000 manuscripts, 5,000 incunabula, tens of thousands of books and many other materials of rare artistic value that could be protected on CD.

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***"TRIUMPHS"***, a series based on the struggles and achievements of women in the Caribbean, is the latest production of Banyan Ltd. for UNESCO. The programmes present biographical sketches of women such as Martinique's Euzhan Palcy, the first black woman to produce a film in Hollywood (A Dry White Season), Roopmin Ramkissoon, a sugarcane cutter in Trinidad, and Desrey Fox, who works to promote the history and heritage of Amerindian peoples in the Caribbean.
The series, prepared under UNESCO's programmme on Women's Communication Activities in the Caribbean, has been sent to the Caribbean Broadcasting Union for distribution amongst its member systems.

●

Mr. Abdelhadi Tazi, author of the **DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF MOROCCO** (Histoire diplomatique du Maroc) has offered a copy of his 10-volume work to UNESCO's Director-General, Federico Mayor.

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# MAKING SCIENCE SIMPLE

## *The first world conference of science journalists meets in Tokyo to discuss the future of the craft.*

One hundred and thirty one journalists from 40 countries all herded together for a week (Nov. 10-14) - how will they behave, I wondered as we filed into the Japanese Science Council's swank headquarters, like sober international delegates or like the buccaneers we really are? They certainly looked very sober: lots of blue suits and ties. Perhaps many countries have sent officials instead of real journos, I wondered.

I needn't have worried. I recognised friends and was delighted to see in person names I'd read many times before. Like Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau, birdlike and frail at 82 - until he began to speak. Then the rich voice and challenging ideas, as powerful as ever: Cousteau told us that the Rio Earth Summit had muffed its chance to give the world effective energy and carbon goals and had just about ignored population. It was our job to expose this and keep it in the public eye.

Then came a real surprise: an industrialist claiming to deplore modern carnivorous competition. Ryuzaburo Kaku, Chairman of Cannon Inc. said that profit should not be the paramount goal for capitalists, it should be *"Kyosei - living and working together for the common-good"*.

So much for the stage-setters. The actual debates about the future of our craft began tentatively. Each nation had 10 minutes to say how science is presented to the public. We began to see obvious common experience: public disenchantment with the products of science, diminished resources to do our jobs, the philistinism of editors, the non-existence of science broadcasting in most commercial electronic media.

The most impassioned remarks came from "Third World" journalists. Bunmi Makinwa, a Nigerian usually based in the Congo, explained that people who haven't eaten properly for months tend not to rush off to buy Time Magazine to read the latest on ozone. Language is another problem in Africa, according to Wilfred Ray Ankomah. It's all very well writing about desertification or AIDS in the local English-language paper read by the elite, but what about the millions out there in the villages, all with their various dialects. No-one writes for them.

Then there is the matter of press freedom. James Cornell, president of the International Science Writers Association, said we should recognise the different working circumstances of our colleagues and try to help them change their conditions as they see fit. This was actually incorporated in the *"Tokyo Statement"* at the end of the conference: *"Recognising that science and technology can contribute significantly to the solutions of various problems faced by mankind, we hold that freedom of research, freedom of the press, and access to information are essential."*

It was interesting to see how attitudes varied. Environmental reporting was a clear example. Nakala Gunarwardone from Sri Lanka, said the public is getting fed up with bad news stories. We should try also to emphasise the positive when we find it. *"We have a saying"* he said *"development is the best contraceptive!"*

Otula Owour from Kenya told how his country's experiments with "eco-tourism" seemed to be working because it's the first time many of his compatriots have had a direct relationship with animals. On the other hand Otula was scathing about many African countries' efforts in the beginning of the AIDS crisis to deny their possible role in its origins. This delayed effective response and public health measures were neglected, even to this day. Accordingly, the Tokyo statement included this clause: *"Recognising that the public awareness of science and technology is of particular importance to developing societies, we affirm that science journalism can be both a vehicle of knowledge and a tool for the improvement of life."*

### IN BED WITH THE SCIENTISTS?

And so to the craft itself. I spoke of the many experiments we have undertaken in Australia during our 30-year record in science broadcasting such as humour, public involvment in writing scripts, even hoaxes - whose purpose is not only fun and irreverence, but also to encourage scepticism.

But quite a few delegates remarked that many sophisticated styles of presenting science often smack of *"being in bed with the scientists"*. Jose Victor Malheiros, from Portugal, wondered whether we were really journalists or, in fact, just P.R agents. The public everywhere, but especially in poorer countries, is beginning to wonder whether we are acting for the *"authority"* of science or actually prepared to investigate it as journalists should.

So another line in the Tokyo statement said: *"Further, being aware that science and technology can be a double-edged sword, science journalists must consider the potential social and ecological consequences of technological advances."*

And then there were the surveys. Who did we think to be the most influential scientists of the 20th century, which the most important events? There weren't too many surprises here, though some odd omissions.

The top scientists were: 1. Einstein; 2. Watson & Crick; 3. Fleming; 4. Heisengerg; 5. Marie Curie; 5 (equal) Bohr; 6. Von Neumann; 7. Planck, Shockley, Von Braun; 12. Schrödinger, Carson (Silent Spring), Rutherford; 15. Edison, Oparin; 17. Oppenheimer, Wegener, Fermi, Pauling, Lorenz (equal). The top science "events" chosen were: 1. Hiroshima & Nagasaki; 2. Moon landing; 3. DNA structure; 4. Computers; 5. Nuclear energy; 6. Sputnik; 7. Relativity, genetic engineering, space exploration; 10. Semiconductors and transistors; 11. AIDS; 12. Chernobyl and Three Mile Island accidents.

### A CAUTIOUS BUNCH

We were also asked to predict what the world might be like 50 years from now. Will nuclear weapons still exist? Answer "No" (77%). Will the population be over 10 billion? "Yes" (60%). Will global warming get worse? "Yes" (74%). Will the world's forests still shrink? "Yes" (72%). Will starvation continue? "Yes" (82%). Will there be a cure for aids? "Yes" (73%). Will there be a remedy for all cancers? "No" (65%). Will fusion power be harnessed? "No" (57%). Will there be more nuclear plants? "No" (28%), "Yes" (68%). Will gasoline still be common for transport (Split 50=50). Will computers beat people at chess (Split 50=50). Will smoking be banned everywhere? "No" (56%). Will we be in touch with extra-terrestrials? "No" (86%).

All of which proves that the science journalists are a cautious bunch. But their gathering in Tokyo, organized by UNESCO and science writers organizations, was fruitful. It showed how important such international contact can be. It showed how similar we are, how easy it is to underestimate the sophistication of colleagues from poorer countries and how important it is to appreciate the goodwill of colleagues from the rich countries. A world network is being built as a result, which will be, we hope, very much in the interests of the public we serve.

For, as we agreed, almost universally, science is affecting everybody's lives. Our work must therefore emerge from the media ghetto where, sadly, it has lingered for so long. Tokyo 1992 (like Rio) may prove a turning point.

**Robyn WILLIAMS**
**Tokyo**

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**"LOS TRES TIEMPOS DE AMÉRICA"** (the three ages of America), a lyrical symphony by Chilian composer, Luis Advis, was presented at Headquarters on November 13 by the group Quilapayun. Written for the Fifth Centenary of the Encounter between Two Worlds (1492-1992), this work incorporates the different rythmes of Latin America, using traditional instruments, in hommage to the continent, its peoples and its landscapes.

*THE QUILAPAYUN*

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***A STUDY OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE*** in the capitals of the 12 European Community countries as well as Barcelona, Berlin and Milano, will be directed by UNESCO in 1993 under an agreement signed on November 10 by UNESCO's Director-General and the President of the Banco Santander. The study, for which the Spanish bank is providing $500,000, will deal with various aspects of the urban environment; habitat; public services and facilities. It will also cover immaterial factors that lead citizens to identify with their city and establish roots in it.

●

**THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE UNESCO CENTRE IN TOULOUSE** (France) was laid by Director General, Federico Mayor, on November 4. An initiative of the Midi-Pyrénées Regional Council of UNESCO Clubs, the centre will have a three-fold mission: to welcome students and researchers, provide a place for international meetings on the subjects covered by UNESCO's mandate and serve as an information base.

●

**"GUESS WHAT I'M DOING?"**, a beautifully presented children's book introducing the natural and cultural environments of the world's major regions, will soon be available in 57 languages. Produced by the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) in Tokyo for International Literacy Year (1990), it has already been published in 22 languages, and another 35 versions are now being planned or are in production.

*THE NEPALESE VERSION*

These editions are being prepared mainly in those African or Asian languages in which few books for children exist. In his introduction, UNESCO's Director-General, Federico Mayor, expressed the hope that "Guess what I'm doing?" would *"enchant a million children"* and underlined that *"books are a joy no child should be denied"*.



▼

***COMPUTERIZED SITE RECORDS GOING BACK 80 YEARS*** can now be consulted by restorers working to save the world famous Angkor complex in Cambodia. Data on restoration work done by the Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient since 1909 has been recently computerized thanks to $80,000 made available under a Funds-in-Trust agreement between UNESCO and Japan. Reports, photographs, maps and decades of handwritten logbooks with architectural drawings, are now on microfiche, and an index on computer disk. Both can be consulted on portable machines at the Angkor site.

☛ *Division of The Physical Heritage*

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# A COUNCIL OF SAGES

## *Composed of 21 of the world's most eminent intellectuals, UNESCO's ad hoc Forum will reflect on the vital issues of our time.*

What role for UNESCO in this last decade of the 20th century? What are the vital issues facing the Organization and how should it react to these challenges?

Twenty-one of the world's most eminent intellectuals will undertake to answer these questions over the coming year, reporting their findings to the next General Conference scheduled for the end of 1993.

This "council of sages", 18 of whom were selected by the Executive Board and three by the Director General, will go under the somewhat dry title of the ad hoc Forum of Reflection, set up in the context of reforms approved by the last General Conference. Its task is vast, addressing issues that affect the lives of all the planet's inhabitants, such as the *"eruption of political, religious and ethnic intolerance,"* which Algeria's Mohammed Bedjaoui, jurist and member of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, considers to be one of the most alarming situations facing the world today. The former ambassador to the United Nations is also deeply concerned by *"the social problems created by the frightening economic imbalance, not only between nations, but between groups within society."*

*"Linking divided cultures"* and peoples is also one of the priorities that German economist and member of the Council of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Reimut Jochimsen, believes the Forum should tackle, as well as *"stimulating the humanities and sciences worldwide, and creating effective cooperation in educational affairs"*. Mr. Jochimsen, who is also President of the Land Central Bank in Nordrhein-Westphalen, would also like to see more unity, *"economically and ecologically" : West and East, North and South"*.

Graça Machel, Mozambique's former minister for Education and Culture, is one of the four women named onto the Forum, and one of the three members nominated by UNESCO'S Director General, Federico Mayor. For this renowned campaigner against poverty and in favour of the family, the status of women and their role in development are fundamental issues to be addressed, especially for Africa.

*"The social stability of a nation is founded on the stability of each of its basic units* - the family - and it is women that are the guarantees of that stability.

*"Thus, from what angle should be considered the participation of women in development? Is it enough to consider participation in parliament and government, schooling and professional training, employment? What place is there for the cultural identity component in which African women are so decisive?"*

Obviously there are no clear-cut answers to such complex problems, that in any case differ in their nature from one society to the next.

Sums up writer and former President of Czechoslovakia, Václav Havel: *"in a way, the Forum is an experiment, and we cannot foresee exactly how it will develop; however it might grow into one of those institutions that will help enrich the realm of politics, international relations and international cooperation, with a certain broader cultural and spiritual dimension which, in my view, is much needed in today's politics ..."*

The Forum is scheduled to meet for the first time at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris at the end of January.

**Sue WILLIAMS**

### THE FORUM MEMBERS

The full list of the members of the "ad hoc" Forum of Reflection is composed of: Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Anatoly Derevianko (Russia), Umberto Eco (Italy), Mohamed Fathalla El Khatib (Egypt), Elizabeth Evatt (Australia), Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia), Héctor Gros-Espiell (Uruguay), Lamick Goma (Zambia), Václav Havel (Czechoslovakia), Reimut Jochimsen (Germany), Graça Machel (Mozambique), Victor Massuh (Argentina), Marjorie Mbilinyi (Tanzania), George E. Palade (USA), Edward Saïd (Palestinian academic), Michael Sela (Israel), Michel Serres (France), José I. Vargas (Brazil), Kapila Vatsyayan (India), Aristide Velompanahy (Madagascar), Wei Zhang (China).

# A HUMAN APPROACH ...

## *Jacques Delors, head of UNESCO's new education commission, looks to the future and counts on changing it.*

*"How are we to help the individual man and woman find the path of wisdom, meaning the path of personal responsibility and self-control? How can we give people the ability to know themselves and to behave in a way that is both self-reliant and mindful of others, at a time when various types of intolerance are on the increase? How are we to give people the means to play a part in the collective adventure in which, willy nilly, they are involved in the historical process of which they are part? How can we make everyone the agents of a more harmonious, more humanely cooperative form of social and economic development?"* The answer: by changing education, even if *"education cannot do everything"*, according to Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of European Communities and, more recently, Chairman of UNESCO's new International Commission on Education and Learning for the 21st Century.

*EDUCATION IS NOT JUST AN ECONOMIC QUESTION ... (Photo UNESCO/A. Gillette).*

It was in this capacity that he addressed the Organization's Executive Board last October 30, explaining his vision of the Commission's task, its objectives and directions.

As the above questions underline, the Chairman considers that the *"utilitarian"* function of education - i.e. education as preparation for joining the work force - is not its primary role, and figures as only one amongst six *"lines of inquiry"* that he would like the Commission to pursue. His ideas are far less *"economistic"* than humanistic.

### THREE MAIN CRISES

This approach becomes clearer in the context of his diagnosis of *"the three main crises of today's world"*: those being economic, of course, but more importantly, *"the crisis in the ideology of progress" ("is the model of production growth...still valid?")*, and, above all, the *"moral crisis"*, marked by *"a sort of awareness that we do not understand the world and that we are all retreating into our separate corners"*. Thus, the importance he attaches to the relationship between education and culture, or *"how to progress towards self-control and an understanding of the world"*. Then comes education and citizenship, or *"how education can lead to free and responsible participation in the life of society"*, followed by education and social cohesion, which is *"under threat in the rich countries where 20% to 30% of the population is marginalized"*, as well as in the developing countries where the contradictions between the elite and the mass of people, or between tradition and modernity, have been acute.

As to the relations between education, work and employment, Jacques Delors urges that an equilibrium be sought between the acquisition of knowledge and know-how. Failure to do so could bring about the re-establishment of *"a two-speed education system"*. Education must contribute to development he insists, not only to its progress, but also *"its balanced spread throughout the economic and social fabric"*. And finally, education must remain the *"foundation for the training of the scientific communities of tomorrow"*.

These *"vertical and horizontal lines of inquiry"*, suggests the Chairman, could serve as a guide for the Commission, whose 12 members will work independently. At the beginning of 1995 they will present their findings and recommendations, having, as Federico Mayor put it, *"globally and pragmatically rethought education, the ferment of continuity and renewal of human society"*, in all its variations.

**René LEFORT**

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***"WE, THE CHILDREN OF UNESCO's ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS...** wish to inform you of certain preoccupations we have, and which you can help us deal with"*. Thus began an address to Ibero-American heads of state, prepared by 60 of their junior citizens, aged from 10-11, who met in Tres Rios (Costa Rica), from October 18-25 on the initiative of the Costa Rican National Commission for UNESCO. The children's *"preoccupations"* included the environment, which, they told their presidents, *"it is your duty to watch over"*; human rights, including the rights of children; communication, and particularly television, which presents too many programmes that *"are not educational, showing only violence and pornography and which teach us nothing positive"*. *"If all of the countries of the world struggle together we will overcome the barriers"* they concluded.

*"WE, THE CHILDREN..." (Photo UNESCO/E. Khawajkie).*



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## LOOKING AHEAD

A Conference on **ECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE HUMID TROPICS** will be organized by the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, and the Universidade Federal do Para (Brazil) on January 14 and 15. The 12th session of the **MAB COUNCIL**, at Headquarters from January 25 to 29, will focus on future directions and priorities as a follow-up to the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) last June. Films on **ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT** will be shown during the session, on January 26 and 27. An exhibition of **POLISH PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE** will be on view at Headquarters from January 18 to 31. The 37th session of the Council of the **INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION** will be held in Geneva (Switzerland) from January 25 to 27. In the framework of the **INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION** (IOC): the 3rd Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic (IOCEA - III) will be held in Dakar (Senegal) from January 18 to 22; and the 4th Session of the IOC-UN (OALOS) Guiding Group of Experts on the Programme of Ocean Science in Relation to Non-Living Resources (OSNLR-IV), at Headquarters from January 25 to 29. The **ROLE OF COPYRIGHT IN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT** in the Arab States will be the theme of a regional seminar in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) from February 1 to 3. Another Regional Seminar, on Policy, Planning and Organization of **EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS** will be attended by specialists and high-level educational officials from 12 countries, in Harbin (China) from February 1 to 4. The 20th Session of the Scientific Committee of the **INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CORRELATION PROGRAMME** (IGCP) and the 21th Session of the IGCP Board will be held at Headquarters from February 1 to 5. A seminar on **ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH USING REMOTE SENSING**, organized in the framework of UNESCO's Integral Study of the Silk Roads, at Headquarters on February 11 and 12, will notably discuss technologies involving the French SPOT and Japanese JERS I satellites.

**OUR NEXT ISSUE** will be the second of two dossiers devoted to the restoration and safeguard of **MONUMENTS** on **UNESCO's WORLD HERITAGE LIST.**

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